Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1854. No. 72.

THE

North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum,* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "		18
Two squares,	6 months,		15
"	12 "		25
Three squares,	6 months,		20
"	12 "		30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

⁂ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited,* as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusually large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER. 20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th. 1853. 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same. VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Sceinna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE 'lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT..
June 9, '54. —62

Hay.

400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made GOODS, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneaal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practice and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thorougly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests,
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO,,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
	Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds,	French and German
Figs and Prunes,	Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Postoffices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the arcles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.
Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR-SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

FRESH CURRANTS.—JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY of Fresh Currants. Also, Fresh Prunes, Citron, and Figs. The above articles are for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. B. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

AMERICAN BOOKS.—THE LIBRARY OF EVery American citizen should have the following truly American books:
Works of Daniel Webster—His Speeches, Arguments and Diplomatic Papers, with a Biographical notice. By Edward Everett. 6 vols.
Bancroft's History of the United States. Vols. I, II, III, IV, and V, now ready, and Sparks' Life of Washington. One handsome vol.
The Life and writings of John Jay, with selections from his correspondence and miscellaneous papers. By his son William Jay.
The works of Alexander Hamilton, comprising his correspondence, and his political and official writings, exclusive of the federalist, civil and military. Published from the original manuscripts deposited in the Department of State, by order of the Library Committee of Congress. In 7 vols. octavo. Edited by John C. Hamilton. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 66—

GREAT BOOKS FOR MECHANICS.—THE Practical Surveyor's Guide, containing the necessary information to make any person of common capacity, a finished Land Surveyor, without the aid of a teacher. By Andrew Duncan, Land Surveyor, &c. 12mo.
American Miller and Millwright's Assistant. By W. C. Hughes.
Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.
Dyer and Colormaker's do.
Builder's do.
Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's do.
Treatise on a box of Instruments.
Paper-Hanger's Companion.
Assayer's Guide. By O. M. Lieber.
Practical Brewer. By Dr. Byron.
Practical Distiller. By Dr. Byron.
Pyrotecnists' Companion.
Walker's Electrotype Manipulation.
Templeton on the Steam Engine. For sale by
H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, June, 1854. 63—

EXPRESS FACILITIES.—ADAMS & CO'S. EXpress offers to the citizens of Raleigh, the readiest means of obtaining supplies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, etc.
Our Express leaves all these points daily (Sundays excepted) in charge of trusty and experienced agents, for the security of all matter submitted for transportation.
Mail speed is insured, as our cars are run with the mail trains.
Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., promptly collected at all points where we have agents.
Charges moderate!!
ADAMS & CO..
No. 10 Fayetteville St.
S. E. PHILLIPS, Agent.
Raleigh, June 6, 1854. 58—

GLENN'S TRUE VERBENA WATER.—THIS delightful perfume, prepared by a Chemical process, from the hot house plant, LEMON TRIFOLIA, is confidently recommended to the Ladies in particular, on account of its refreshing and delightful odor. It contains all the fragrance of the plant itself in a concentrated form, and will be found very useful for removing the languor occasioned by crowded rooms, &c. Also, as a delicious perfume for the Handkerchief, and will be found much cheaper than the Extracts, and yet equally good, and a pleasant change for the Eau de Cologne.
Also Glenn's Musk Toilet Water.
" Glenn's Rose Geranium Water.
" Glenn's Citronella Water, all delightful and concentrated perfumes.
For sale in Raleigh, together with an assortment of Glenn's justly celebrated perfumery.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh May 19, 1854. 54—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols. royal, 8 vo; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grotes History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
Raleigh Coach Factory!!!

WILLIAMS & GORMAN, HAVING ENLARGED their establishment by the addition of Jenkins' Shop, on Hargett St., are fully prepared to execute orders for CARRIAGES of every description. Employing experienced workmen and using the best of materials, their work will always be finished in a style *warranted* to give satisfaction.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Factory on Hargett St., near the Baptist Grove, and at Clarke's old stand, near the Masonic Hall.
Raleigh, May 18, 1854. 53—1y.

C. MYERS'
Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium,
No. 1. Granite Row, Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Panama, Leghorn and Palm-Leaf Hats, Silk, Fur and Wool Hats, Umbrellas and Walking Canes,
Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Wilmington, May 25, 1852. 67—pd.

HERRINGS.—300 bbls. No. 1 cut, W. T. Sutton's curing.
75 " " family roe " curing
40 half " " " " "
For sale by
A. & H. HARRIS.
Norfolk, May 30, 1854. 56—3m.

A Gold Pen Worth Buying!

PALMER & RAMSAY, ARE RECEIVING A. W. Rapp's Gold Niche Pen, sole Agents for Raleigh, N. C. They are decidedly the best Gold Pen made—they write with the greatest ease, and also a freedom of the hand not heretofore attainable. The Pens are all warranted.
New Jewelry just received from the North; new style Mosaic, &c.
Lamps for Center Tables and Passages.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins,* with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.
☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND ONE quarter per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders—less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share owned by Individuals—at the Principal Bank, on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches, fifteen days thereafter.
C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*
Raleigh, June 6, 1854. 58—td.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 81—tf.

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.
July 13, 1854. 69—

SPEECH OF THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS,

At the Democratic Celebration of the Anniversary of American Freedom, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1854.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, was introduced by the Hon. John L. Dawson, amid great cheering. Mr. Dawson said he had the honor of presenting the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas of the United States Senate. Judge Douglas, as you well know, represents with high distinction in the councils of the nation, one of that noble cluster of States, in the Ohio valley, whose transition from the condition of primeval solitudes to that of populous and flourishing empires, is one of the marvels of the times. His presence among us upon this occasion is an agreeable monitor of the extent of that glorious march of republican liberty, which began three-quarters of a century ago under the banner of independence, first reared upon the very spot on which we are now gathered. Conspicuous for his high abilities and indomitable energy, which have won for him an honorable fame at an early age, his patriotism has been illustrated by the sternest trials, and to borrow the language of another in reference to a brother senator, upon a very different occasion, I may say, without fear of exaggeration, that "he would have done for a senator of Rome when Rome survived."

Mr. Douglas then spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:

While I am profoundly grateful for the generous enthusiasm with which you have received the kind remarks of my friend General Dawson, I know not whether I ought to make my acknowledgments to him for having created in your minds expectations which it is impossible for me to fulfil. I feel that it is good for us to be here on this day. The day and the place are consecrated to liberty. It is a hallowed spot. I enter Independeuce Square—I approach Independence Hall on the Fourth of July, with feelings akin to those of the pilgrim when he approaches the holy places. It is the birth place of American liberty. Here the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated—here the Constitution of the United States was formed. On this very spot were proclaimed in that declaration and embodied in that Constitution those glorious principles of civil and religious freedom which our fathers have transmitted to us as the most precious of all earthly blessings. (Great applause.)

In these days, when efforts are being made to stir up sectional strife, and organize political parties on geographical lines—when religious intolerance and persecution are being practiced through the agency of secret associations—and when men in high places sacrilegiously deny all obligation to carry into effect the plain and imperative injunctions of the Constitution which they have sworn to support, it is well for good men and true patriots to assemble on our national birthday, at the birth-places of our liberties, and unite their efforts to preserve our republican institutions by perpetuating the principles upon which they rest. (Applause.)

On the 4th of July, '76, from the place where I now stand, our forefathers declared that these "Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." That was the starting point. Thirteen British colonies were on that day converted into thirteen independent American States. The language is clear and explicit. The causes which led to the separation, and the instructions which the several colonies gave to their delegates in the Congress, prescribing the conditions upon which the Declaration of Independence was to be made, clearly show why this emphatic language was used. The colonies did not, in the first instance, demand independence. They were willing to acknowledge their allegiance to the British crown, provided they were left free to manage and regulate their own internal affairs and domestic concerns in their own way, without the interference or dictation of the imperial government. They were willing to recognize the right of Great Britain to grant colonial charters, like the organic laws of our territorial governments, by which the people of the colonies might make their own laws through their representatives in their local legislatures; but they solemnly protested against the right of the imperial parliament, in which they had no representation, to make laws, affecting their persons and property without their consent. Upon this point the separation took place, and the Declaration of Independence which you have just heard read, declared the thirteen colonies to be "free and independent States." But before the declaration was made, the colonies gave instructions to their delegates prescribing the conditions upon which each would consent to such a declaration. These instructions all prescribe the fundamental condition *that the people of each colony shall have the right to manage their internal affairs and domestic concerns as to them shall seem meet and proper.* (Hearty cheers.)

The instructions which Pennsylvania gave to her delegates as the condition upon which they were to vote for the Declaration of Independence contained this emphatic clause:

"Reserving to the people of this colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the same."

The Constitution of the United States was formed and adopted by the people of these thirteen States, each acting for itself and upon its own responsibility, as distinct and independent sovereignties. By the Constitution thus formed, and under which we now live, each State was left entirely free to form and control its own domestic institutions in accordance with the great fundamental principle of self-government, asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and in vindication of which all the battles of revolution were fought. (Applause.)

We are frequently told by the Abolitionists that the Constitution of the United States is an anti-slavery instrument—devised and formed for the purpose of preventing the extension of African slavery, and of eradicating and exterminating it where it was found to exist. Those who make this statement furnish conclusive evidence that they do not understand the principles of the Constitution, nor the history of the times when it was adopted. At the period of the adoption of the Constitution twelve of the thirteen States by whidh it was formed, were slaveholding States. Is it reasonable to expect us to presume, on mere assertion, and without evidence, that these twelve slaveholding States devised and ratified the Constitution with the view of destroying a domestic institution which was interwoven with their whole social system, and expressly recognized as one of the legitimate elements of political power in the federal representation? Why that clause in the federal Constitution providing for the surrender of fugitives from service, if it was the object of that instrument to abolish slavery and release the slaves from bondage? The pretensions of the abolitionists in this respect are rendered preposterous by the terms of the Constitution itself. The idea of either establishing or abolishing—extending or circumscribing slavery by the Constitution of the United States, or by the action of the federal government, never entered the brain of the framers of the Constitution.

African slavery, whether right or wrong, wise or unwise, was at that time existing in twelve of the thirteen States. The institution was planted by the British government in each of the thirteen colonies, without their consent, and against their remonstrances. The war of the revolution converted the dependent colonies into independent States, without changing or affecting the relations existing between the master and slave. Slavery ceased to exist in one of the States, but still remained in all the others, Pennsylvania included, at the time the Constitution of the United States was formed. With the few exceptions expressly provided for in that instrument, it was the design of the Constitution to recognise and protect whatever institution each State acting for itself, had or should establish or legalize. The people of each State were left entirely free to choose for themselves what kind of domestic institutions they would have, and so soon and so long as each State should thus determine, it became the duty of the federal government, under the Constitution, to protect such institutions in the several States, as should be found to exist. For instance, Pennsylvania was a slaveholding State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and remained so more than a quarter of a century before the institution ceased under the decree of her own people. So long as Pennsylvania continued to legalize slavery by her own laws and constitution, the Constitution of the United States recognized and protected the institution of slavery within her limits, as solemnly and imperatively as it now recognizes and protects the prohibition which Pennsylvania has imposed on slavery within her own limits. The same remark is applicable to New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Each of those States recognized and protected slavery within their limits at the time, and for a long period subsequent to the adoption of the federal Constitution; and each of them has since abolished and prohibited slavery without the consent, or interference of Congress. No man denied the right of each of these States, under the Constitution, to retain the institution of slavery so long as they choose to do so—no man denied their right to abolish it at time it was abolished in each by voluntary action of their own people; and I presume that no man will now deny the right of each of these States to introduce slavery, provided their own people should deem it just and wise to do so by the modification of their own constitution and laws.

It being conceded, then, that the original States, one and all, have the undoubted right, under the Constitution, to introduce or exclude slavery at pleasure, with what reason can it contended that a different rule may or should be applied to the new States? It hardly requires an argument to prove that each State of this Union must be equal in respect to its rights and powers toevery other State. The Statesare sovereign and independent in all things except where the Constitution of the United States has imposed limitations. Those limitations apply alike to all the States of the Union, new and old, slaveholding and non-slaveholding. No other limitation upon the sovereignty of a State can be imposed than those contained in the Constitution, none can be imposed by act of Congress, none by any branch of the federal government, none by any earthly power, except the Constitution of the United States. Entire and perfect equality, therefore, among all the States of the Union, in respect to their rights of legislation and sovereignty, is a cardinal and fundamental principle in our republican system. Indeed, the moment you impose upon the rights of any one State a limitation which the Constitution has not enjoined upon all the States, such State ceases to be a State *within the meaning of the Constitution.* Such limitation produces inferiority where the Constitution has provided for perfect equality. Under the clause of the Constitution providing for the admission of "new States," as a general thing, Congress is invested with a discretion to admit or reject; but in the event a new State is admitted into the Union, it must come in as a State, with all the powers and rights of a State under the Constitution, and on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever. Therefore, whatever powers are possessed by any one State—old or new—in respect to slavery, may of right, under the Constitution, be exercised by each and every State. In pursuance of this sovereign right, which is common to all the States, sixteen of the States of the Union have abolished or prohibited slavery, while the other fifteen States have recognized and protected it within their limits. This great principle was distinctly recognized and solemnly guarantied in the compromise measures of 1850. [Applause.]

The acts for the organization of the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, each contains the stipulation that when said "Territories or any part thereof shall be admitted into the Union as States they shall be received with or without slavery, as their constitution shall prescribe at the time of admission." The Nebraska bill, which has passed Congress at this session, also carries out the same principle in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850, which I have just quoted. [Great applause.]

In 1820 Congress passed an act to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever. The 8th section of the act declared that slavery should be forever prohibited in all the territory acquired from France north of 36 deg. 30 min. and not embraced within the limits of the proposed State of Missouri. This prohibition never went into practical operation, for the reason that the country was filled with hostile savages, and set apart by law and treaty as an Indian territory, from which all white men were excluded by severe penalties. Hence the 8th section of the Missouri act, which relates to slavery, has remained a dead letter on the statute book for thirty-four years, having no civilized people for it to cooperate upon, and its application to the Indians being necessarily excluded by acts of Congress known as the Indian intercourse laws. On the introduction of the Nebraska bill, therefore, the question arose whether legal effect should now be given for the first time to this old prohibition—in other words, whether Congress should, as the result of its action, now apply the Wilmot proviso to Nebraska and Kansas! To have given legal effect to this old prohibition would have involved a total abandonment of the cardinal principles of the compromise measures of 1850, so far as they related to the organization of new territories. These measures rested upon the great principles of self-government, which secures to every people the right to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of their country. [Applause.]

Why should not the people of Nebraska and Kansas be permitted to decide this question of slavery for themselves, as you did in Pennsylvania, and as we did in Illinois? Are they not capable of self-government? Who are they and where did they remove from, that this mark of inferiority should be stamped upon them? Did they not go and are they not now going by the thousands from the east and the west, from the north and the south—from all the States in the Union, old and new, free and slaveholding? Were they not as well qualified to decide the question before they started, as you are who were their neighbors and kindred? Do you think that they lost any considerable portion of their intelligence by the way-side, so that they were less competent to judge for themselves when they arrived in the new Territories with their wives and children? Suppose you, who are listening to me with such kind attention, should conclude to emigrate to those fairy lands; do you think that when you should have arrived at your new home and have become familiar with the country, its resources, condition and wants, you will be less capable of deciding for yourselves what kind of laws and institutions would promote your happiness and welfare than you are before you start, and when you know very little of the country? Doubtless you all think youiselves perfectly qualified to decide the question now; would you be less competent to decide it then? [Applause.]

As an excuse for violating this great principle of self-government in the organization of the Territories and in the admission of new States, the abolitionists tell us that slavery is a monstrous evil. It is no part of my purpose to discuss the merits of slavery as a domestic or political institution. If it be an evil, your State and mine have acted wisely and performed their duty nobly in removing it from their limits. Standing by and vindicating the decision which the people of Illinois have made upon this subject, I claim for Kansas and Nebraska—yea, I demand for every new State which shall be admitted in all time to come, the right to determine for themselves and to exercise every power which the Constitution has secured to and has been exercised by the people of every State of this Union. [Immense applause.]

If it be an evil it is not the only evil for which the people of the several States and Territories are called upon to provide adequate legislation. There are many good and true men among us who conscientiously believe that the manufacture, sale, and use of ardent spirits and intoxicating drinks is a grievous evil, which calls aloud for the application of the appropriate remedies; yet while temperance societies have been organized every where, and lectures delivered, and the pledge circulated, and strenuous efforts made to induce the legislatures of the different States and Territories to provide remedies by legislation for this wide-spread evil, I have never heard that any party, society, or individual has presented a petition to Congress, praying that the Maine liquor law shall be imposed upon the Territories and new States as a fundamental condition of their admission into the Union, regardless of the wishes and in defence of the rights of the people who may reside therein and be effected thereby. [Cheers.]

Crime, in any of its forms and shapes, is a very great evil in any State or Territory; yet Congress has never presumed to enact criminal codes for the Territories and new States—to declare what shall and what shall not be deemed criminal—to prescribe the penalty and point out the mode of punishment. These things have always been left, and, I trust, always will be left to the people of the different States and Territories, to be determined by them through their local legislatures in accordance with their sense of right and duty. Why should we make an exception of the slavery question, and apply to it a rule, which is admitted to be unsound and subversive of constitutional right, when applied to any other matter of local and domestic concern? Are not the people of the Territories capable of self-government? If not, why give them a legislature at all—why allow them to make laws upon any subject? If they are capable of self-government, does it require any higher degree of intelligence to legislate for the negro than for the white man, or to prescribe the relations of master and servant than those of husband and wife, and parent and child?

But, in order to excuse themselves for so palpable a repudiation of the great principle of self-government, the abolitionists tell us that slavery is a violation of the law of God, and therefore the people of the Territories and new States should not be entrusted with the decision of the question as provided in the Nebraska bill. Without stopping to inquire into the sinfulness of slavery as a religious question, I do maintain that the mode provided in the Nebraska bill for determining the controversy of its existence or exclusion, by referring it to the decision of the people, who are immediately interested and alone responsible, is strictly in accordance with the divine law. When God created man, He placed before him good and evil, and endowed him with the capacity to decide for himself, and held him responsible for the consequences of the choice he might make. [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

This is the divine origin of the great principle of self-government. [Applause.] The Almighty breathed the principle into the nostrils of the first man in the garden of Eden, and empowered him and his descendants in all time to choose their own form of government, and to bear the evils and enjoy the blessings of their own deeds. The principle applies to communities, and Territories, and States, as well as to individual men. The principle applies to Kansas as well as to Pennsylvania—to Nebraska as well as to Virginia. The Constitution of the United States is in perfect accord with this divine principle, leaving each State and the people thereof, at liberty to govern themselves and reap the harvest of the seed they may sow. [Immense applause—cries: "That is right," "that is right."]

I repeat, therefore, that the Constitution of the United States does not establish slavery, nor abolish it anywhere; nor does it either enlarge or diminish its area. It recognizes and protects all the institutions of the different States, however dissimilar or whatever their character, provided they are not in conflict with any of its provisions. Wherever slavery exists in any State by virtue of the local law, there the Constitution recognizes and protects the institution; and wherever slavery is prohibited by the local law, the Constitution recognizes and protects the prohibition in such State. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, to which all must yield implicit obedience. [Applause.]

It authorizes Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in two cases only: First, for the suppression of the foreign slave trade; and second, for the surrender of fugitives from service. Congress has exerted in good faith the full measures of its authority in both cases. The abolitionists avow their willingness to abide by the Constitution and law in the one case, where the introduction of any more slaves into the United States is prohibited, for the reason that the result is in harmony with their views. But in the other case, where the act of Congress was passed for the express purpose of carrying into effect a plain provision of the Constitution, by returning the slave to his master, these same abolitionists say they will not abide by the law—they will trample upon the Constitution—they will set at defiance the constitutional authorities and bear aloft the standard of rebellion against the federal government, for the reason that this clause of the Constitution and the law for carrying it into effect do not harmonize with their views. Their doctrine is that they will abide by and claim the benefit of the Constitution and laws whenever and wherever they tend to advance their peculiar theories and opinions; and, on the contrary, they will resist both the Constitution and laws, with force and violence, whenever that line of policy is necessary to the accomplishment of their philanthropic views upon the subject of slavery. Efforts are now being made to organize a new party—a great northern, sectional party—upon the abolition platform, and to carry on an offensive war against the local and domestic institutions of one-half of the States of the Union, under a banner which shall proclaim to the world that they claim for themselves the protection of the Constitution which they deny to those upon whose rights they make war—that the Constitution is binding upon their opponents, but not upon themselves—and that they hold themselves at liberty at all times to obey or resist it as may best suit their purposes. Whatever name shall be given to this new political organization—whether it shall be called whig, abolition, freesoil, or know-nothing—it will still be the antagonism of the democratic party. Whatever may be the nature of the contest or the prospects of success, the democracy of the nation must stand firmly by the Constitution as it is, yielding implicit obedience to all of its obligations, and carrying into faithful execution all of its provisions. [Cheers and continued applause.] We must maintain the supremacy of the laws, put down resistance and violence wherever they may occur, and be ready to punish the traitors whenever the overt act of treason shall be committed. [Tremendous cheers and applause.]

Fellow-citizens, it has been said that in the bosom of this new political organization there is a secret society bound together by the most solemn and terrible oaths—*I know not* its name—[laughter.] Inquire of whom you may, and the answer will be "I don't know." [Roars of laughter.] And from all the information I can get I am inclined to believe that "know nothings" is their name. [Tremendous roars of laughter.]

I was about to say, and I presume that the facts connected with your recent election in this city have furnished you with sufficient evidence upon the subject; I have been informed that there exists in the bosom of this new political organization, a secret political society, bound together by the most terrible oaths, to proscribe every man, whether naturalized or not, or whatever his political or religious sentiments, who had the misfortune to be borne in a foreign clime, and, like our ancestors, driven by political or religious persecutions to flee from their native land and seek an asylum in America. Is there sure such an organization among you? [Cries of "yes," "yes." "There is," There is."]

It is also said, and with how much truth you have much better opportunities of knowing than I, for of this *I know nothing,* [roars of laughter,] that this secret society which controls the nominations and directs the movements of the allied forces against the democracy, binds its members by the most solemn obligations to proscribe every man who worships God according to the Roman Catholic faith, no matter to what race he may belong or where he was born. [Cries "That is it," "They do."] It is also said that your recent city election was controlled by this society—that your city government is now being managed under its auspices, and that the whole patronage of the city is distributed under its direction and in accordance with the principles of proscription. [Cries "That is so," "It is," "It is," from all sides.]

This secret society whose members profess to "know nothing," with the view of concealing their political designs, are said to have their branches and auxiliary societies in every city, town, and village, and to be in alliance with this great northern sectional party, which proclaims open war upon one-half of the States and upon the Constitution of the United States. It is not surprising that a political society, whose efficient secret organization enables them to conceal their plans while they hold out inducements of power and patronage to persons to assume their proscriptive obligations, with the assurance that they can conceal the hand which strikes the blow, and thus avoid the odium and the responsibility of the act, while they revel in the spoils of victory—I say it is not surprising that such a political organization should prove formidable and even irretistible in its first efforts, when the specific objects and principles of the society were unknown to the community, and before the people could be aroused to a just sense of their danger. I speak of the society and of its principles of action here and wherever else they have triumphed in the recent elections; for I am not aware that I am personally acquainted with any one man who has taken upon himself their obligations and enrolled his name upon their books.

No principles of political action could have been devised more hostile to the genius of our institutions, more repugnant to the Constitution than those which are said to form the test of membership in this society of "know nothings." To proscribe a man in this country on account of his birth-place or religious faith is subversive of all our ideas and principles of civil and religious freedom. It is revolting to our sense of justice and right. It is derogatory to the character of our forefathers, who were all emigrants from the old world, some at an earlier and some at a later period. They once bore allegiance to the crowned heads of Europe. They too suffered the torments of civil and religious persecution, the fury of which tore them from their native homes and forced them to seek new ones on the shores of America. Indeed, the settlement of this continent, the development of the thirteen united colonies, the declaration of independence, and the establishment of this glorious republic, may all be traced back to the accursed spirit of persecution. The pilgrim fathers fled before their persecutors from England to Holland, and thence to Plymouth rock, that they might be permitted to worship God agreeably to their own faith. The same spirit compelled the Quakers to seek refuge in the wilderness under William Penn, whose name they imparted to the country they inhabited, and from which the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania has arisen in her glory and majesty.

Your own beautiful city of Philadelphia stands a living monument, and I trust it may stand an eternal monument of their gratitude to God for having removed them from the scenes of their troubles to a quiet and peaceful home on the banks of the Delaware, which, in the fullness of their hearts and in faith that the spirit of religious persecution would never again reach them nor spring up among them, they called the "City of Brotherly Love." [Cheers and applause.]

The Catholics, who in turn were oppressed and pursued by those who had felt the rod of their power, found an asylum upon the banks of the Chesapeake, and called their little colony after their favorite Queen Mary, to which circumstance the State of Maryland owes her name and her origin.

The gallant cavaliers, who, after having persecuted the pilgrims and driven them from the kingdom under Charles I., were in turn routed and pursued by Cromwell, with his invincible army of Round Heads, until they fled to Virginia, where they established the Church of England.

The Huguenots, who settled in South Carolina, were also refugees from religious persecution. Thus it will be seen that the different colonies were the representatives of the various religious sects in Europe, who had each been persecuted and had nearly all persecuted each other in turn, until, by the strange vicissitudes of fortune, they were driven from their native land and forced to seek an asylum upon this continent, where each could be protected in the worship of God in accordance with the faith he had embraced. In proportion as they became tolerant and just in matters of religion they became liberal and enlightened in respect to the true principles of civil government. When the revolution broke out, in defence of their civil and political rights each and all of these colonies rallied under the banner of their common country. The revolution established their indepencence, by converting the dependent colonies into distinct sovereign States. Yet it was not until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States that their liberties were consolidated and placed on a firm and sure basis. In the Constitution it was provided that "No RELIGIOUS TEST SHALL EVER BE REQUIRED TO ANY OFFICE OR PUBLIC TRUST UNDER THE UNITED STATES." [Immense applause.]

This provision was adopted unanimously. It was the common ground of justice and equality, upon which all religious denominations could stand in harmony and security. It expressed in plain language the true principles of religious toleration, the correctness and necessity of which had been thoroughly vindicated in the history and experience of each of the colonies. It was heartily concurred in by Protestant and Catholic—by Puritan and Cavalier—by Quaker and Huguenot—each and all of the religious sects and denominations agreed upon this great principle as a platform, a common ground upon which they and their descendants in all future time could and would stand in the bonds of brotherly affection. [Applause.]

By another clause of the Constitution no man can hold any office under the government of the United States, or under any of the State governments, until he has subscribed an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This oath must be taken, and ought to be kept, not only by Presidents and governors, and judges, but by the mayors of your cities and all their subordinates in office. [Tremendous cheers and applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, permit me to inquire, in all kindness, how can the members of this political society, called "know-nothings," take upon themselves a solemn oath by which they shall stand pledged to raise up a religious test as a qualification for office, in the very teeth of the Constitution, by proscribing men on account of their religious faith? Will they excuse themselves upon the ground that *they did not know* of this clause in the Constitution? [Cheers and laughter.]

Will they tell us that *they did not know* the history of their own country—that *they did not know* of the sufferings and persecutions to which their fathers had been subjected on account of their religious faith—that *they did not know* that the obligations and principles of their society were at war with the genius of our whole republican system and in direct conflict with the principles of the Constitution? [Loud cheering.]

If *they did not know* these things, surely there was wisdom in calling themselves "KNOW NOTHINGS." [Tremendous cheers and roars of laughter.]

Those who do not know should be made to learn, and feel that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that all men who live under it, and enjoy its protection, must yield implicit obedience to its requirements, in all its parts and provisions, whether they like them or not. [Cheers and continued applause.]

Their likes or dislikes have nothing to do with the question. We live under a government of laws, and the supremacy of the laws must be maintained, no matter from what quarter or motive the resistance may come [Great applause.]

The equality of all the States under the Constitution, and the right of the people to decide for themselves what kind of local and domestic institutions they will have, are cardinal principles in the democratic creed. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]

To these fundamental propositions, let me add another, which forms the corner stone in the temple of our liberties. It is, that all men have an inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and under our Constitution, no man ought or can be proscribed on account of his brith-place or of his religious faith. [Loud cheers and applause.]

These are the issues which the democratic party of the nation have to meet and maintain before the people in all the States. Let no consideration of partizan policy or temporary advantage induce us to swerve a hair's breadth from our principles. If we meet the questions fairly and directly, and fight the battle boldly, and should even suffer a temporary defeat, yet we will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have saved our honor at the same time that a glorious triumph awaits us in the future.

Then, fellow democrats, let us stand by our arms, and be ready to fight the allied forces of abolitionism, whigism, nativeism, and religious intolerance, under whatever name and on whatever field they may present themselves. [Enthusiastic cheers and tremendous applause.]

And, if, after struggling as our forefathers struggled for centuries in their native land against civil and religious persecution, we and our children shall be finally borne down and trampled under the heel of despotism, we can still follow their example—flee to the wilderness, and find an asylum in Nebraska, where the principles of self-government have been firmly established in the organic act which recently passed Congress.

Tremendous shouts of applause. Cheer after cheer for Douglas—cheers for Nebraska—cheers for the principles of self-government, in the midst of which, Mr. Douglas retired from the stand.

COL. BENTON said recently, in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group—"Clay, Webster and Calhoun are gone; years ago Dr.—— told me: 'When these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever.' My habits of living do it, until I was thirty, I drank nothing, Sir! Since then I have drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides, I adopt the Roman regimen—bathe with cold water, and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh-brushes, but such as they rub horses legs with, Sir.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: I feel great concern about the result of the coming election, not that I have any personal interest in it. I am not a candidate, nor would I accept any political honor which will be bestowed in the approaching contest. I feel that concern only which every friend of the Union feels in the rebuke of *Demagogueism*, the overthrow of chicanery and deceit, the correction of false pride and pretence, and in the moral force and effect of standing by true friends of the Constitution and the Union.

I conceive, Mr. Editor, that a mere victory at this juncture of affairs will not do for North Carolina Democrats.

In the contest upon the Nebraska Bill, the Democracy of the North triumphed over the Whig party of the North not by a mere majority. The *three* Whigs who in a previous Congress represented the conservation of Northern Whiggery by voting for the fugitive slave law, on this occasion were found wanting, and not *one*—no not *one* Northern Whig was found ready to stand by a bill deciding the slavery question on the principles of the Compromise of 1850, obliterating a sectional line against which the Father of his country most solemnly warned us, and doing tardy justice to the South and her institutions.

Under such circumstances it needs no Solomon to foresee what would be the effect of a Whig victory in North Carolina on the Democratic party of the North. Would not its members, as Mr. Webster said of himself to his friend Stetson, feel a chagrin as profound as their nature, that their devotion to the rights of the South should find no record among Southern people? Can North Carolina slaveholders, by sticking to an old party organization, whence all life and substance has long since fled, and rallying under old party cries long since meaningless and false, afford to offend her only friends by showing that their devotion is unnoticed, their moral daring and heroism unappreciated?

Must Senator Douglas, the Administration, and its friends meet with clerical denunciation, burning in effigy, and take upon themselves the heavy task of struggling against and correcting public opinion in their own section, and when we, for whom all this is done and to whom they naturally look for support, come to express in the most authoritative manner our feelings and opinions, (viz: at the ballot box,) we greet them with a defeat or a meagre victory, which, like faint praise, only damns.

I hold those Northern men who voted for the Nebraska Bill to be the moral heroes of the age, men of nerve and courage, such as animated the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in compliment to whom in no Southern State, for a time at least, ought to be heard the name of Whig. "Tis not the roar of the British lion," said Hopkins as he traced his name upon the Declaration of Independence in those tremulous lines which make it conspicuous, "that makes my hand tremble." No. Nor could the howlings of fanaticism, the blasphemous ravings of the sacred desk, or the dread of temporary defeat, deter those brave Northern Democrats from the support of a bill that recognized no North nor South, but only the common interest of the common brotherhood.

Cannot Whigs, exercising one hundredth part of their moral courage, for once at least break through old party ties and associations and unite with the Democrats to send out to friends and foes in the thunder tones of an immense Democratic majority, that we know our friends, and knowing dare sustain them?

What should prevent the conservative, moderate Whigs of the State from associating in party action with the Democrats? Is Gen. Dockery a moderate, conservative, *decent* candidate, in one breath boasting of his religion, in the next using towards his opponent, whom every one knows to be a gentleman and an honorable man, the language of a bully and a blackguard?

Scene in Washington County:

Gen. Dockery, riding—"Good morning, sir. *I am* General Dockery—Whig candidate for Governor."

Farmer, in homespun, walking along the road—"Good morning General Dockery."

Gen. D.—"I am going around, sir, getting acquainted with the people. Would'nt you like, sir, to have your share of the public lands? I am in favor of your doing so. The Democratic party opposed."

Farmer—"Well, but General the Constitution?"

Gen. D., striking his horse—"Ah! Good morning, sir."

Now, this I call the veriest demagogueism. Gen. D. thought by the man's plain homespun dress, that he could be bought by a *promise*, not recognising one who had been seated with him in the Legislature, and who could probably in a discussion have made him as fretful and angry as his competitor is said always to do. Now this I repeat is demagogueism—it is appealing to what has always been considered the lowest passion of our nature, in a case when the theory of our government contemplates the exercise of judgment, educated and enlightened, and guided by that most virtuous of all sentiments, love of country.

It was only in its latter stages that the Roman Republic was put up to the highest bidder, but here in the very vigor and growth of puberty, the Whig Convention has sent around its crier to bid for the State Government, not with ready coin and a tangible *quid pro quo*, but with promises, which when they had the ability, they did not fulfil, and which if they now have the will, they have not the way. They have adopted the sentiment of the crafty Richelieu:

"Moralists say Hope is sweeter than Possession.
Favours past do gorge
Our dogs; leave service drowsy—dull the scent,
Slacken the speed; favors to *come*, my Joseph,
Produce a lusty hungry gratitude,
A ravenous zeal that of the commonest cur
Would make a Cerberus."

The whole distribution cry is a deception and a snare—there is no substance in it—it is drawing drafts on the moon, and calling on the people to honor them. But the evils which such a course must certainly inflict on the people are far short of those which would follow the fulfilment of Whig promises, by actual distribution of the public lands. So admirably does Mr. McDuffie set forth this that I here transcribe and adopt his remarks:

"Sir, if the Union of these States shall ever be severed and their liberties subverted, the historian who records these disasters will have to ascribe them to measures of this description. I do sincerely believe that neither this government nor any free government can exist for a quarter of a century under such a system of legislation. Its inevitable tendency is to corrupt not only the public functionaries, but all those portions of the Union and classes of society that have an interest real or imaginary in the bounties it provides. What, sir, is the essential characteristics of a freeman? It is that independence which results from an habitual reliance upon his own resources and labor for his support. He is not a freeman in fact who habitually looks to the government for pecuniary bounties. And I confess that nothing in the conduct of those who are the permanent advocates of this system has excited more alarm in my mind than the constant efforts made by all of them, to impress upon the public mind the idea that national prosperity and individual wealth are to be derived not from individual industry and economy; but from government bounties. An idea more fatal to liberty could not be inculcated. I said on another occasion, that the days of Roman liberty were numbered when the people consented to receive bread from the public granaries. From that moment it was not the patriot who had shown the greatest capacity and made the greatest sacrifices to serve the Republic; but the *demagogues*, who would promise to distribute most profusely the spoils of the plundered provinces, that were elevated to office. Everything became venal even in the country of Fabricius, until finally the empire was sold at public auction. God forbid that the system we are now discussing should consummate its triumph over the public liberty by a similar catastrophe, though even that is an event by no means improbable if we continue to connect the election of our chief magistrate with the question of dividing out the spoils to the States and people of the Union."

Now, Mr. Editor, one word about this new born zeal of the Whigs for Free Suffrage, and I will close this already too long communication. In the Legislature of '50 and '51 it will be recollected Mr. Rayner offered a bill for calling a restricted convention for the sole purpose of securing Free Suffrage. Here was an opportunity to sustain their favorite mode of amending the Constitution. How did they act? Why not a corporal's guard was found in favor of the bill. 'Twas ridiculed by both parties, and as every one thought was sent to a sleep which knows no waking; but luckily for the Democrats, unfortunately for the Whigs, ever since 1840 the Whig party has been afflicted with a monomania for *humbug*. Since their success then, humbug has with them been considered the grand lever of success, the never-failing substitute for that want of principles and measures which the success of Democratic measures even under Whig Administration has inflicted upon them. Who believes that those men who supported Gov. Manly care for Free Suffrage? Who believes that a party which went through three elections in opposition to a great popular measure, are sincere when in the fourth they pretend a new born zeal, and object only to that manner of amending the Constitution which Gaston, Macon, Meares, &c., thought best and most conservative. It is humbug; it is a part of the infatuation of 1840. It is in a smaller way the policy that nominated Taylor and then Scott, though he was the candidate of that arch enemy of the Union, W. H. Seward. The policy that made the Irish brogue sweet to the ears of Gen. Scott, and that now throws Whiggery into the arms of bigotry and intolerance—"*Know Nothingism.*" It is the policy which claims conservatism as its own peculiar property, and then searches out alliances with every other *ism* under the sun to secure its success. It walks arm in arm with the poor man to the polls, and walks to the windward of him the day after the election. It sets up a low-bred wealthy demagogue to cajole the people by his assumptions of popular affinities, and laughs over its wine at the dinner table at the popular credulity. It claims all the decency and embraces all the indecency of the country. It deserves the defeats which have uniformly met their efforts, and which on the 3rd of August next will overwhelm them in confusion worse confounded.

A FARMER.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1854.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS department until the first day of August next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board of five auxiliary screw steam frigates, to be at least 255 feet in length, and of 3,000 tons measurement, one of which is building at each of the United States navy yards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and two at Norfolk.

Each offer must be for a specific sum, and include all patent fees for any arrangement that may be proposed, and must state the period within which the work can be completed.

The boilers are to be of iron, with telescope chimneys; the propeller, with the connexions for hoisting up, of composition. The fresh water condensers, machinery for hoisting, ventilating, pumps, &c., with appurtenances of all kinds, must be those most approved for marine engines. The tools and duplicate-pieces necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war, a list of which must accompany the proposal and also the coal bunkers, must be included.

All the wood and carpenter work necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the engines, boilers, propellers, &c., will be at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will furnish the usual facilities and labor for hoisting the machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery with fuel for ten day's consumption, at average speed, at a load draft of water of 23 feet including the keel, a length not to exceed 60 feet can be allowed in the body of the ship, including the entire space under the berth-deck. The greatest breadth of this space under the beam will be 47 feet, and the height from the timbers to the bottom of the beam 17 feet; the area of the section being 662 square feet.

The weight of all the steam machinery, water in the boilers and coal within the space given, and including the propeller and shaft, with appendages of all kinds and spare pieces, has been estimated at 735 tons of 2,240 pounds, of which 350 tons is for coal.

The distance between the main stern-post and the rudder-post may be six feet, if that length is necessary for the propeller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 21 feet. The length from the mainmast to the stern-post will be about 112 feet. The area of the greatest immersed transversed section to the deep load line will be 865 square feet.

As auxiliary steam frigates the spare and rigging will be those of a frigate of the first class, of 1,800 tons measurement.

The particular arrangement of the machinery will be left with those whose propositions may be accepted as combining the greatest number of advantages; the desire of the department being to obtain the greatest speed and power with the most economical consumption of fuel which the space avalable for that purpose will admit.

The terms of payment will be as follows: when one-third of the work provided for by the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there shall be a payment of one-fifth of the whole amount of the contract; when two-thirds of the work shall, in like manner, be completed, there shall be a further payment of one-fifth; when the ship shall have made a trial trip, satisfactory to the department, of not less than one week at sea, there shall be a further payment of one fifth; and when the ship shall have been in the possession of the department, and performed satisfactorily for six months, the remaining sum shall be paid; the repairs necessary during this period, from defective workmanship and material, being at the expense of the contractor.

Each proposal must specify the ship for which the offer is made, and must be accompanied by full and complete specifications and drawings, which, if desired, will be returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. It must also be stated at what establishment the work is to be done.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee that the contract, when awarded, will be faithfully performed, and that the successful bidders will be required to enter into security for that purpose in the sum of three-fourths the amount of the contract.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

July 1, 1854. 68—t18.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1854.

IN CONSEQUENCE of various applications from different parts of the United States, desiring an extension of time to enable manufacturers of machinery to prepare plans and proposals to be submitted in accordance with the terms of the advertisement of this department of July 1, 1854, the time specified in that advertisement for the reception of proposals, &c., is extended until the 1st of September next.

J. C. DOBBIN.

July 20, 1854. 72—w&sw.t1st Sept.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, lying on Crooked Creek, ten miles South of Louisburg, and twelve miles East of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, containing between *One Thousand and Twelve Hundred Acres of Land*, about one fourth of which is in original growth—a large part of it in the pine of the second growth, furnishing an abundance of fine rail timber.

There is arable land enough on the tract for fifteen or twenty hands, all under excellent fencing, most of it fresh, and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, and such other crops as are usually cultivated in our climate.

Two Creeks run through the plantation, which supply it abundantly with water; it is also well supplied with springs of excellent water.

The resources for making compost manure are almost inexhaustible.

The improvements consist in a good Dwelling House, kitchen, and negro houses, a very superior gin house, smoke house, barn, cribs, stalls, shelters, &c.

The plantation will be sold stocked with mules, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., or otherwise to suit the purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to address the undersigned early at Franklinton, and as I am determined to sell a bargain can be had.

Terms—one-fourth cash, the balance in easy payments.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP.

Franklinton, July 1, 1854. 1030—

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.

G. MEREDITH.

July 12, 1854. 69—4t.

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,

China and glass ware. Come and see.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—3m.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY.—The growing interest manifested in this School having rendered the services of an assistant necessary, the Trustees would announce that the Principal RUFUS H. SMITH, under whose charge the School has taken such a high stand, will be assisted by Mr. JNO. GALLOWAY, a young gentleman of fine scholarship, a graduate of our University.

Fall Session opens July 14th. Board $6 to $7.00 Tuition $7.50 to $15.00.

JAMES IRVIN,
Secretary of Trustees.

July 18, 1854. 70—5t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1854

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

☞ *BRAGG TICKETS will be sent in any quantity*, FREE OF CHARGE. *Send in your orders.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Dockery has made the following appointments, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him:

Jewell Hill,	Wednesday,	July 26
Waynesville,	Friday,	July 28
Webster,	Saturday,	July 29
Franklin,	Monday,	July 31
Murphy,	Wednesday,	Aug. 2

Democrats! are you Ready?

To-morrow week the election takes place for members of the Legislature and for Governor. The time for argument has well nigh passed—the appeal now is to the sovereign people at the ballot-box. Brother Democrats, *are you ready?* Have you thoroughly organized in all the Counties? Will you have active, earnest, *fearless working* Democrats at each precinct on the third of August?

Remember the great results which depend on *your action!—two United States Senators, a Democratic Governor, a Democratic State Government, and the continued ascendency of your glorious principles.*

Bear in mind that FRANKLIN PIERCE has staked himself for the Constitutional rights of the South; and that if the State goes for Dockery and the Federalists, *the Whigs of the free States will shout for joy.* If slaveholders do not prove true to such a President, who will or who ought to?

Remember that the eyes of your brethren in thirty States are fixed upon you; and that your triumph over Federalism and the *isms* generally will be hailed with acclamations and rejoicing from Maine to the Pacific sea. *You can, if you will.* Let *every* Democrat, then, bend himself with *all* his energies to the work. Shall the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk, *now in peril*, plead with Democrats in vain?

Know-Nothingism.---Read!

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written to a friend in this City by a gentleman from this State, now on a visit in Vermont. The revelations here made are important and startling. The statements of the writer are entitled to implicit confidence. We know him to be a gentleman of intelligence and truth. The extract is as follows:

"I have endeavored since my arrival in New England to inform myself of the principles and objects of the "Know-Nothings."

Know-Nothingism here is *Abolitionism*. Its object is to draw into a league with the Whigs and Abolitionists, Freesoil Democrats, and all Democrats who are dissatisfied with President Pierce for his (as they say) taking sides with the South on the slavery question. It also draws in many *soft-headed* Democrats who have been disappointed in getting an office. This being the origin and main element of Know-Nothingism here in New England, you will naturally ask the question, how it could be transplanted to the Southern States, as I learned it had been before I left North Carolina, to Norfolk, New Orleans, and several other Southern Cities.

The process, I am informed, is perfectly easy. It is like the quack medicine we see advertised in the newspapers, it will suit in all cases and all climates. It is only to leave out the abolition feature and insert in its stead opposition to the Catholics—believing in the South a feeling may be got up against them.

As you know, I have no sympathy with the Catholics, but this Know-Nothingism has caused me some very serious reflections. It is as well known probably at the South as at the North, that there is now an array of over four thousand Protestant Clergymen in the non-slaveholding States formed into a league under their own solemn seal as Clergymen to sever this Union, and liberate the slaves of the Southern States. The records of the United States Senate prove this.

There is now in the non-slaveholding States about eight hundred Catholic Priests—of this number not the first one has joined in this crusade against the South; notwithstanding many of them have been importuned to do so, and sign the paper. It is generally well known that their sympathies are with the South; it is also well known that the Catholic Priest has a more controlling influence over the members of his Church than the Protestants. The question now arises in my mind whether it is not a dangerous experiment for the South, particularly slaveholders, to take such a course either publicly or by secret associations as to destroy the influence of the Catholic Priests at the North or force them to join the four thousand Protestant Clergymen who are now arrayed against the South? Is there not danger that the time may come, and that very soon, when the influence of these 800 Catholic Priests, as the allies and friends of the South, may be needed?

I am now, and have been for the last month, surrounded by Abolitionists. I know all their feelings and designs on the South, and I must say it makes me tremble to think of it, and it is not among the least important of their designs, to make the South itself destroy the influence of the Northern Catholic Priests, which has never been exercised against the South or our constitutional rights. I hope and trust that this or any other *New England ism* will never find its way into our City of Raleigh."

Beware of the Know Nothings!

A friend writes us from Suffolk, Va., as follows, under date July 21st:

"Are you aware that a society styling themselves Know Nothings has been started in your City? I have heard of two men that have been sent there for the express purpose of raising the Society. Their object is to defeat Bragg. Keep a sharp look-out for them. They are nothing more nor less than Whiggery in disguise."

☞ A great speech from a great man is the speech of Judge Douglas, in our columns to-day. Read it carefully, and then hand it to your neighbor. It is worthy, in every respect, of the illustrious champion of the principle of self-government and religious toleration.

CAPE FEAR RIVER. President Pierce has signed the bill making an appropriation of $140,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington.

Dockery against the Poor Debtor!

The Federal prints of this State have been calling for vengeance against Mr. Bragg because, as they allege, he made a report in 1842 as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, against abolishing imprisonment for debt. We have already shown that a Chairman is not responsible for the action of the Committee, for the decision is by a majority, and he is bound to report accordingly. The probability indeed is that Mr. Bragg was opposed in Committee to the report which it was his duty to submit; and yet he is held responsible for the action of the entire Committee! We have challenged these prints to show any vote of Mr. Bragg against abolishing imprisonment for debt; and they are silent.

The Fayetteville Argus, in repeating this unfounded charge against Mr. Bragg, says:

"Rolling in affluence himself, he cared not how poor men, whom sickness or misfortune have stripped of their substance, were torn away from their families, and incarcerated within the four walls of their county jail. He knew that he could ride by their prison in his carriage, look out upon their iron grates, and feel that he belonged to a sort of *nobility*, who could not be *imprisoned for debt*. Poor men of the State! let Mr. Bragg be consigned to the quietude of private life for the next two years—where he can better study the *humanities* becoming a Governor than in the Executive Mansion in the City of Raleigh."

In reply to the foregoing we quote as follows from the last Salisbury Banner:

"On page 113 of Senate Journal, 1844, we find that Mr. Waddill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill "more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of Honest Debtors," and that Gen. DOCKERY VOTED AGAINST IT. The bill, however, passed, and is now the law. See page 142 for the vote. This bill provides that no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall make affidavit before the Clerk of the Court or some Justice of the Peace, that he has cause to believe, and does believe, that the defendant has property, money or effects which cannot be reached by *fieri facias*, or has fraudulently concealed his property, money or effects, or is about to remove from the State. It further provides that no Court shall permit an issue of fraud to be made up and tried, under the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, Rev. Statues, Chap 58 sec. 10th unles the creditor, his agent or attorney suggesting the fraud or concealment, shall take out an affidavit in writting, of his belief of the truth of such suggestion, and also designate the property money or effects he believes to be concealed. And against this bill Gen. Dockery voted. A nice record, indeed, for the "poor man's friend." The General was no doubt thinking about collecting those ledger store accounts of his—squeezing them out under fear of the jail."

What will the Argus—what will the Federal papers say now? Does not Gen. Dockery richly deserve the language which the Argus applies to Mr. Bragg? Turn to the vote, Mr. Argus. You will find it on page 142, Senate journal, session of 1844

The Federal "Scape-Goat."

Gen. Dockery, it is evident, has been made the "scape-goat" for bearing the sins of Federalism in this contest. No prominent or able man of the Whig party would have the nomination, and it was conferred upon him as a matter of form and as a forlorn hope. The leaders knew it would not do to permit the election of Governor to go by default, and so they cast about for a victim, and Gen. D. stood ready for the sacrifice. It is an honor, in the judgment of some men, to be run for a high office and defeated.

Surely these leaders cannot honestly pretend that Gen. D. can be elected—they must be claiming it for effect. With Democracy at the flood-tide of triumph—with a Democratic administration here and at Washington, both approved by the people, and with the majority of nearly six thousand which Gen. D. would have to turn, how would it be possible to secure his election? Add to this, the fact that Democratic principles are now the law of the land, and that all the issues are overwhelmingly against our opponents, and their cause becomes at once utterly desperate, under the lead of *such* a man. There might be some room for hope if such a man as James C. Jones were in the field as the Federal candidate.

Still our opponents will work with desperation, and it becomes every Democrat to meet them and to labor as if victory were in doubt. We owe it to our noble principles—to our gallant and high-minded standard-bearer, Mr. Bragg, to *turn out in full force* and give him a majority of at least FIVE THOUSAND.

Our "Sheer" of the Lands."

Gen. Dockery broke into Congress over a regular nominee of his party, and served two sessions; and though he voted in that body on hundreds of propositions, made motions, and found time to caucus against Mr. Fillmore and in favor of Scott, the Seward candidate, *yet he attempted nothing with the view of getting what he calls our "sheer" of the public lands.* ☞ That was the place, then was the time for him to move in this matter; and yet he was motionless as a flint and dumb as an oyster. ☞ Now, when he wants votes he demagogues about *our* "sheer" of the public lands.

He admitted in Moore County that it was improbable North Carolina would get any thing either of lands or proceeds; and he distinctly declared in his Speech here, *that North Carolina would get her share provided the lands were held and the proceeds put in the general treasurg.* This is just what President Pierce intends shall be done; and this fact of itself puts a complete extinguisher on the General's new-born zeal for *our* "sheer" of the public lands.

Keep these facts before the people.

The Third of August.

Remember that the election will take place on Thursday the third day of August.

Let *every* Democrat turn out on that day, and not only vote himself but get all the votes he can for Bragg and the other Democratic candidates.

☞ The Register jubilant over an extract or so from letters from some old fogy Federalists in the West. Give us some extracts from the Hyman letter, Mr. Register. Let our readers know if the Clingman influence is not making Hyman and his brother Federalists shake in their shoes! How many votes is Dockery to lose on account of it? *Two thousand?*—is that the admission?

☞ CONTEMPTIBLE—the attempt of the Charlotte Whig, the Wilmington Herald, and other Federal prints to make party capital out of the late Charlotte Railroad Convention. What is it that some Whig Editors would not do to re-establish their faction in power in North Carolina?

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the forcible and eloquent commuication in our columns to-day over the signature of "A Farmer." The author is a practical farmer, a gentleman of accurate and extensive learning, and one of the best writers in the country. We hope to hear from him often.

ELECTION RETURNS. We shall be obliged to our friends for the returns of the elections at the earliest moment after the result is ascertained. Please give the names of the candidates for the Legislature in full, with their politics.

The Secret Ballot.

Gen. Dockery voted in the Convention of 1835 *in favor of the secret ballot by members of the Legislature in electing Senators to Congress and other public officers.* For proof of this see "Debates of the Convention" page 181.

He thought it best that the people should not see, from the record, how their representatives voted for public officers! He wanted the thing *done in the dark!*

Free government favors a manly expression of opinion; and among a people really free, and jealous and proud of their privileges, the secret ballot is seldom adopted. But if the people think proper to adopt it for themselves at the ballot-box, the reason is the greater why they should know how their representatives vote. How could they hold them responsible without knowing how they voted? And how could they know how they voted, if the *secret ballot system*, for which Gen. D. voted, prevailed? With this system in our Legislature, what combinations might be formed!—what disregard of the popular will might be exhibited!—what schemes and bargains for the promotion of men without regard to principles might be laid and consummated, leaving the people in the dark as to the actors, and without remedy.

Remember, fellow-citizens, it is the *secret ballot candidate* who asks you to vote for *him* for Governor.

Public opinion is all-powerful in a free country. The *word of mouth* system of voting brings to light the workings of secret organizations, and men know who are against them and how they stand. Virtuous, high-minded, honorable men are not prone, in the discharge of what they think to be their duty, to look for dark places in which to conceal their deeds; they prefer the open day, and move, not owl-like, but eagle-like, "in the face of the sun and in the eye of light."

All Right in Johnston!

We learn that Mr. Woodard, the independent Democrat in this County, has retired from the field; and in doing so expressed a wish for the success of the regular ticket.

His course, in thus retiring, is deserving of much commendation, and will doubtless be remembered to his advantage hereafter. He has had the manliness and patriotism to forget self for the advancement of the common cause.

L. B. Sanders, Esq., the Democratic candidate for the Senate, is sustaining the cause with much power on the stump; and B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., one of the candidates for the Commons, is acquitting himself handsomely in the discussions. He is well posted up in political information, and his blows are felt by the opposition. Mr. Barnes, the other Democratic candidate, is personally one of the most popular men in the County. Upon the whole, the prospect is bright in Johnston. "A little more grape"—united columns now, and hard work on the day of the election will secure us the victory.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Monday, the 24th inst. The following decisions have been made since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Earp *vs.* Earp, in equity from Johnston, demurrer overuled with cost. Also, in the State *vs.* Ward from Onslow, directing a *venire de novo*. Also in the State *vs.* Moore from Edgecombe, declaring that there is no error.

By PEARSON, J. In Gerrish *vs.* Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also, in Jones *vs.* Biggs from Beaufort, judgment arrested. Also, in State *vs.* Peace from Granville, declaring that theire is no error.

By BATTLE, J. In Bell *vs.* Bell, in equity, from Franklin, decree for plaintiffs, S. William's children entitling *per capita*. Also in Nunn *vs.* Hussey from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Biddle *vs.* Hoyt in equity from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.

Beaufort County.

We learn, from a friend, that the candidates in Beaufort County are as follows: For the Senate, Israel Brooks, Democrat, Joshua Tayloe, Whig; for the Commons, William H. Oden, Democrat, William M. Marsh, independent Whig, Jesse R. Stubbs and Fred. Grist, Whigs, and Chas. Trippe, Temperance Whig. The candidates for Sheriff are, Henry Hodges, Democrat, Jarvis Harding, Whig.

The chances for Messrs. Oden and Marsh are good; and Mr. Brooks, it is thought, will certainly be elected. He was defeated by but one vote at the last election. Skies bright and brightening!

Pitt County.

The Democratic candidates in this County are, for the Senate, M. L. Carr, Esq.,—Commons, Dr. W. J. Blow and Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary. This is a capital ticket, and we learn from a friend that the prospect of carrying it is excellent.

Gen. Singeltary is well known as a fearless and eloquent Democrat. If elected, as we feel confident he will be, he will more than sustain in the Commons his reputation for intelligence and ability. He is one of the most promising young men of his age in the State.

MACKENZIE'S DRAMATIC TROUPE. This admirable company, whose versatile talents have been delighting the Citizens of Raleigh, leaves us this week. Their varied performances at once moral and amusing have made a deep impression upon the respectable and intelligent audiences who witnessed them. Their truthful and deeply affecting delineations of the miseries arising from gambling and drunkenness will not be soon forgotten. We hope the reception Mr. Mackenzie has met with in Raleigh will induce him to revisit us.

☞ The Tri-Weekly Twinkler comes in for "a benefit" as follows from the last Warrenton News:

A "KNOW NOTHING." We've found *one* of 'em sure. When we came across him he was electioneering for Dockery and abusing Bragg, quoting the letter which the Star published, purporting to be written by Holden to Bragg, to prove some position he had taken, or some assertion he had made; and when told that the letter was spurious, he hooted at the idea and swore the Star "wouldn't publish such a d—d lie!"

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

NASH Co. July 22, 1854.

"Please send down a good supply of Bragg tickets, for old Nash is as ever at her post. We are going to give Bragg at least one thousand, while Dockery can not get more than 87½. He will not get the entire vote of the Federal party. The "grape shot" of the 3d of August will settle him.

SEASONABLE ADVICE. Use chloride of lime freely if the premises or vicinity of your house is impure. If bedbugs annoy you, destory them with corrosive sublimate, beaten up with the white of an egg, and paste it on the wood-work infested. If roaches abound, moisten and sweeten bread crumbs or boiled potatoes, mix red lead with them, spread on sheets of paper, and scatter them about in the evening, to be gathered up in the morning. If rats or mice be the pests, use good traps. In poisoning them you may poison greater folks, and if you do destroy them in this way, you create bad odors in the house. Flies should only be driven off by so purifying your house as to make it unattractive to them.

☞ We copy the following in relation to the Edney Correspondence, and the conduct of Dockery, Everett, Stanly, and others, from the Washington Union:

A CHAPTER OF THE SCOTT CAMPAIGN OF 1852.—Our readers have noticed in the columns of the *Union* a letter of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, explanatory of certain questions which, without some of our own remarks, it will be difficult to understand out of that State. As there is enough in the history of the case to furnish an interesting and profitable example of whig politics, this reference to it will not, we trust, be out of place. Mr. Clingman, it will be remembered, is not in good odor with such of the southern whigs as still have a hope of keeping up the connexion with the abolition factions of the North, because he has always boldly refused to sanction any of the expedients of these men. This was the principle upon which he opposed General Scott, in 1852, and this was the principle upon which North Carolina so nobly sustained Gen. Pierce. Above all other considerations, superior to all the bonds of party, Mr. Clingman has prized the interests of his people and the welfare of the South; and he has been quite as frank and fearless in repudiating those at his own doors who have tried to bind him and other well-known southern men to the pestilential councils of northern fanatics, as he has been prompt and eloquent in recognising the true men of the free States, who have defied opposition at home by standing up for the constitutional rights of the South. It is a somewhat saddening commentary upon the professions of the whigs of North Carolina, that, even while they profess to be sincerely attached to their own peculiar institutions, they should so bitterly proscribe such southern men as Mr. Clingman. And the folly of this course becomes all the more conspicuous when we observe how it reacts upon the people, and how rapidly it is converting North Carolina into a democratic State, and Mr. Clingman into a politician of unbounded power. We recollect well how his ponderous blows against the whigs of 1852 infuriated such demagogues as Stanly and Dockery; and while we cannot help wondering that the whigs have not discovered that Mr. Clingman is on the strong side, and on the side of the truth, we are not surprised that they should writhe under his successful exposure of their intrigues.

The recent disclosures of Mr. Clingman, in regard to the manner in which the whigs managed the campaign for General Scott in 1852, have gone far to widen the breach between himself and these leaders; and it is to this point that his last letter printed in the Union is devoted. Gen. B. M. Edney, of North Carolina, a whig of much influence in Mr. Clingman's district, and a speaker of excellent promise and great power, was approached by certain of the North Carolina whigs in 1852, and requested to go home and to advocate Scott and break down Clingman. He had been previously addressing other meetings in other States on the same side, and with such effect that his friends presented him to Mr. Fillmore for the appointment of charge d'affaires. Distrusting him, however, for his kind relations to Mr. Clingman, such leaders as Stanly and Dockery insisted that he should first go gome and labor for Scott, to which he replied by announcing his willingness to do so as soon as his application to Mr. Fillmore was decided upon.

At this point a strange struggle seems to have taken place. The Fillmore men, *per se*, smarting under the defeat of their favorite by the Whig National Convention—a result in which Mr. Stanly and his set were supposed to be deeply implicated—were not indisposed to give General Edney his appointment, while the Scott leaders, as well in the cabinet as out of it, were averse to it until he (Edney) had made his mark against Clingman and Pierce in North Carolina. The peculiar Scott men were perfectly willing that Edney should get the office, provided he would go home and help them; but, distrusting him for his former relations with Mr. Clingman, they managed to postpone a decision to a very late day, and finally, when he was nominated to the Senate, they—that is, Stanly, Dockery, and company—labored hard to have him rejected, but without success. There are some passages in the history of this transaction that do not look well for some of the distinguished participants. Mr. Everett occupies an unenviable position in the matter; and Gen. Edney states distinctly that Fitz Henry Warren told him he had placed in the hands of Mr. Stanly four hundred dollars to pay his (Edney's) electioneering expenses, if he would go home and work for Scott; and that Stanly tried to buy him off by offering him one hundred and fifty dollars; and that this was after Mr. Warren's statement about the four hundred dollars. All these facts we get from a printed letter issued by Mr. Edney.

Mr. Dockery, who played a conspicuous part in business, is now the whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina—with rather poor chances of success, if we may judge from the canvass so far as it has progressed.

One peculiar feature of this affair is exhibited in Mr. Clingman's letter, printed in the Union of Thursday last; and that is, the acquittal of Gen. Edney, for writing his so-called Fagg letter in 1852, in which he expressed himself warmly in favor of Mr. Clingman. It was for inditing and printing that letter that Stanly and others demanded that he should not be appointed charge d'affaires to Guatemala, and it was in reference to this very Fagg letter that Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, wrote officially to Gen. Edney, telling him that his appointment would be postponed until the Fagg letter was explained. It was explained, and Edney was appointed. Now, however, Mr. Everett, comes forward, at a late hour, in a letter to Mr. Badger, and says this explanation has no bearing upon Mr. Edney's appointment;—when the record shows, first, that Mr. Everett wanted the Fagg letter explained, and said emphatically that, in order to give time to have it explained, the consideration of the whole matter would be postponed; and second, that in a few days after this explanation Mr. Edney was appointed charge to Guatemala. Even when Edney went out of office, as another of Mr. Everett's published official letters shows, he, Everett, took pains to write Edney and tell him that his services as charge to Guatemala were only dispensed with because it was determined by the President to recommend the appointment of a full minister for Central America, in place of the chargeship held by Mr. Edney and that held by John Rodman Kerr, of Maryland! Both places were dispensed with on this ground, and no censure was attached to Mr. Edney for writing his Fagg letter."

Massachusetts Anti-Nebraska Convention.

WORCESTER, (Mass.,) July 20. The State anti-Nebraska convention, which assembled here to-day, is largely attended by men of all shades of politics.

Strong anti-Nebraska resolutions, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the rights of the citizens of Massachusetts, also recommending a national convention, were adopted.

Death of the Adjutant General of New York.

NEW YORK, July 21. The adjutant general of this State, Robert Emmet Temple, died in Albany yesterday afternoon. He was a graduate of West Point, and highly esteemed as a citizen and soldier.

The thermometer stands higher than it did yesterday, being at 98.

All kinds of fancy stocks have declined. The breadstuffs market is unchanged.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

NEW YORK, July 20. The Tribune asserts that Commissioner Gregg has nearly concluded a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, with the consent of the President. The only point to be disposed of is, as to whether they are to come into the Union as a State or as a Territory.

The Franklin lies a wreck, buried in sand. Her cargo, valued at $1,500,000, is insured in Europe.

The Spanish Insurrection.

NEW YORK, July 21. Despatches from Madrid state that the Spanish insurrection, if joined by Esparters and Navarez, will result in the dethronement of the Queen and the sale of Cuba.

CHICAGO AGAINST THE KNOW NOTHINGS. According to the returns of a census just completed, the population of Chicago appears to be

American born,	25,697
Foreign born,	35,879
Mariners,	4,316
Total	65,872

Foreign born upwards of ten thousand ahead of the natives. Chicago is certainly not a very inviting locality for the Know Nothings.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1854.

Doings in Congress—Fuss Senatorial, and the Dignity of the body lowered—The Homestead Bill—River and Harbor Bill passed in the House—Both bodies hard at work—Death of General Towson, Pay Master General of the U. S. Army—A Young Traveller from North Carolina.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, Congress has beenvery laboriouslyat work during the week just passed. Indeed every department of the government from the President to the humblest employee is constantly engaged at this important period. The business of the nation has become so large, and its interests so numerous and diversified that it requires constant and unremitting attention to discharge its various functions.

On Wednesday last a very tart and angry debate arose in the Senate between Mr. Clayton, late Secretary of State under the Taylor Administration, and Mr. Wade from Ohio. Wade commented upon a speech published by Clayton, and pronounced it deliberately and maliciously false. Thereupon Clayton, much excited, pronounced Wade "a liar—that he had lied, and that he (Clayton) was responsible elsewhere for what he had said." Whether the matter will go any further is not yet to be seen. But such language and such scenes tend greatly to lessen the character and dignity of the American Senate—the first deliberative body on earth.

The great and exciting question of the day, the Homestead bill, has received its quietus by the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. This is the plan suggested many years ago by Mr. Calhoun. I predicted several weeks ago this result to you. On yesterday after many weeks of labor the final question was taken and the amendment of Mr. Hunter adopted by a vote of 36 to 11. Your Senator, Mr. Badger, one of the minority. The amendment has been already substantially given to your readers in my former letters. After next July all public lands unsold for five years, shall be offered at one dollar per acre; for ten years, seventy-five cents; for fifteen years, fifty cents; twenty years, at twenty-five cents, and for thirty years, twelve-and-a-half cents. States are allowed to purchase the public lands within their borders upon these terms. The head of a family is entitled to enter a quarter section of land, after the land has been five years entered on paying to the government twenty-five cents an acre. This bill is yet to pass the House, as it undoubtedly will, and thus this knotty question will, I trust, be at rest forever. The principles of the bill are the true principles which should regulate this question. The graduating of the price of public lands has worked like a charm in the States where it has been tried—by its operation every acre of public land has been taken up, and the country populated by useful and thrifty inhabitants. Should this bill operate in the same mode, and this bone of contention be removed, the thanks of the nation will be due to the administration under whose auspices it has been accomplished.

The River and Harbour Bill is now before the Senate, having passed the House by a large majority. The House was on yesterday arrested in its proceedings by a question of priviledge made by Hon. Thomas H. Bayley, of the Accomac District, in Virginia. He has been charged by Benj. E. Green, late Charge to Texas, and son of Gen. Duff Green, in a letter, written to the Hon. Mr. Letcher, the Chairman of the Committee on Colt's Patent, dated 13th instant, with using misrepresentation and falsehood to aid W. W. Corcoran in the use of public money, for which said said Corcoran had aided Mr. Bayley with loans of money. A committee of seven has been ordered to investigate the facts. No one believes here that Judge Bayly would for a moment contaminate his fingers "with base bribes"; and the charge originates in the malice of a disappointed dabbler in money and politics.

The Committee on the Colt patent are still laboriously at work. Their labours are very severe, and constant. One fact has already been evident, that the motion of Mr. Clingman has killed the extension of Colt's monopoly forver and ever.

The Edney letter still excites much conversation here; nor has Mr. Morehead's address lessened it. It seems a little singular *that after* (as Mr. Morehead admits) money was talked of between *the high contending parties*, as a *consideration for services to be rendered*, that he and Gen. Dockery should have united in recommending Gen. Edney to the President. It acts as an estoppel to their mouths to deny the credibility or respectablity of a witness whom they themselves set up on the stand. But the scene is a little changed. Gen. Edney was a marvelously proper man when conspiring in company with them; and now that he thinks for himself he is to be hunted down and villified.

The funeral of the late Paymaster, Gen. Nathan Towson, occurs this afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was a brave and gallant officer in the war of 1812, wounded at Fort George in 1813, and was much loved and esteemed for his many private virtues. He was born in Maryland, and died in the 80th year of his age.

A little boy, hailing from the old North State, was on yesterday picked up in the streets in a destitute condition. He gives his name as Watson, and is from Lenoir County. Col. Ruffin, member from his District, with his characteristic generosity, has provided for his wants and his return to his friends.

L. D.

MARRIED,

Near Shocco Springs, in this county, on Friday the 14th inst., by Rev. P. H. Archer, Hon. Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee and Miss Lucy E. Williams, of Warren.

They left yesterday for the North and will make the tour of Europe before returning to the home of the bridegroom in Tennessee. *Warrenton News.*

Near this place, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Josiah B. Solomon, Mr. William P. Rose to Miss Ann Winifred Collins, all of Warren county.

DIED,

At his residence in Nash County, on the 14th inst., Elijah Vester in the 31st year of his age. He was a pious member of the Baptist Church, and died in the triumphs of faith, leaving a wife, two infant children and a number of warm friends to mourn their loss.

"Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms."

OBITUARY.

THOMAS RIDLEY SPELLER departed this life in the twenty-fifth year of his age, in Bertie County, on the morning of the 6th day of July, 1854.

He was cut off in the morning of a life promising to be useful, honorable, and happy. Nature gave him qualities which won the confidence and love of all. Towards his bereaved parents he was dutiful and affectionate; while towards his brothers and sisters he was the soul of gentleness and kindness. His manly, frank, and generous deportment among his associates made him an especial favorite. He bade fair to become an influential man. Many a tear of heart-felt sorrow was shed by his friends at his death. Alas! he is gone forever. The nursing of friends and the continued attention of medical aid have been eluded by the grasp of death. His remains, followed by many friends, were buried at the residence of his father, Thomas H. Speller. Many a long year will pass away ere the recollection of Thomas R. Speller will fade from the minds and hearts of those left behind him. "W."

Windsor, N. C., 1854.

Death has called for another victim. Whitmel Swain, infant son of Whitmel R. Swain of Bertie county, departed this life at the residence of his father on the 4th day of July, 1854. He was a bright intelligent little boy. His early death is indeed a sad event, chilling to the heart of his affectionate father. He sleeps in the burial ground of the family with his mother who died but a few weeks ago, and a little brother and sister who preceded him to the tomb. Green be the graves of the mother and her three sweet little infants! Let those behind be prepared to meet them in Heaven. "H."

Windsor, 18th July, 1854.

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE WILL meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Forestville,	Tuesday,	July	25th
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	"	26th
Horton's,	Thursday,	"	27th
Hood's,	Friday,	"	28th
Wakefield,	Saturday,	"	29th

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
June 12, 1854. 62—td.

Hats! Hats!! Fall Fashions.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous customers and the public that they have just received *Beebe's Fall Style of Hats*, which are unrivalled for durability and elegance. Fashionable fits guarantied, as well as good fits. Call at their spacious Store on Fayetteville Street, and be accommodated with a good article. Beebe, finish and fashionable fits are the watchwords by which, in this line, we expect not only to accommodate many heads, but generally to go-ahead.

Raleigh, July 25, 1854. 72—

FRESH PICKLES. - A fresh supply of Pickles just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S

THE MARKETS.

Corn is scarce in Norfolk, and brings 80 cents per bushel. Flour is also scarce, commanding from $9,25 to $10,50. Naval stores dull.

Cotton 8¾ to 9 in Fayetteville; corn scarce and bringing $7,75 per barrel! Flour $8,50 to $9.

Turpentine, quick sales in Wilmington at from $2,85 to $3,05 according to quality. Spirits 41 cents per gallon; Flour $8,75 to $9.

RALEIGH MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.
JULY 25, 1854.

FLOUR—$7 75, scarce.
BACON—10½ to 11 cts. per lb.
LARD—12½ cts. per lb.
BUTTER—15 to 20 cts. per lb.
EGGS—15 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—12½ to 15 cts.
CORN—$4 50 to $5 00 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 00 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 50 per 100 lbs.
OATS—80 to 90 cts. per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 90 cts. per bushel.
" " White, $1 00 "
FRESH PORK—8c. @ 9cts. per lb.
" BEEF—6 cts. per lb. on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Maj. WILLIE D. JONES, a candidate for the office of the Sheriffalty of Wake county, at the ensuing August election.

July 17, 1854. 70—tE.

WANTED.—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NORTH Carolina Democrat, during the period that John N. Bunting acted as Editor and Proprietor: for which a reasonable price will be paid. Address,

WM. R. RICHARDSON, Jr.
Clerk S. W. Post.
Raleigh, July 25, 1854. 72—3t.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.
BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.

Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 27th SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 10th of July, 1854. J. M. LOVEJOY.
Tuition $25,00.

Raleigh, June 26, 1854. 68—7t.
Register copy twice.

FOR SALE!
That Valuable Property in the City of Raleigh Known as "Guion's Hotel!"

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY DEEDS OF TRUST, made by E. P. Guion, we, the Trustees, will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, the 20th of September next, on the premises, this well known and valuable property, together with the Furniture, consisting of every thing necessary to carry the business immediately on without trouble. This property is so well known that a full description is not thought necessary. Any person desirous to purchase will no doubt examine the property themselves. The Hotel is most desirably and pleasantly situated on the North-side of the Capitol Square and near the Raleigh and Gaston Depot. The beautiful Capitol Square parts it from the business part of the City, giving all the advantage of the City as well as the quiet of a private residence—besides it is free from the dust and heat of the business Street.

The Hotel contains forty-seven Rooms. Besides Stables and Out Houses, the Lot contains two acres in a Square to itself with a street all round, the Hotel is doing a successful business. A person possessing capital to enlarge the front building may command nearly all the most valuable business in the City. The purchaser will have the advantage of a large business from the State Fair in October next; also from the Legislature, which commences in November next.

At the same time we will sell two Slaves, also one Tract of Land, lying on the North-side of the Hillsborough road, two miles from Raleigh, containing one hundred and fifty acres. This land has been considerably improved and would be a pleasant place for a residence; also one other Tract of Wood-land, containing about one hundred and fifty acres about three and half miles from Raleigh, lying South of the Hillsborough Road. Also, one Omnibus and all other things contained in said Deeds.

Terms made known on the day of sale. The Hotel can be purchased at private sale by applying to E. P. Guion on the premises.

S. W. WHITING, } Trustees.
JULIUS GUION. }
Raleigh, July 20, 1854. 72—td.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

Robert M. Porter, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
C. K. Winston, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. Buchanan, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
Thomas R. Jennings, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
W. K. Bowling, M. D., Theory and Practice.
John M. Watson, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Paul F. Eve, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
William T. Briggs, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday in October.

A full *Preliminary course of Lectures*, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, Dean of the Faculty,
No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1854. 72—7tpd.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.

He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.

JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!—THOSE who are going North to buy their stock of Edge Tools and want a good article will do well to call on the Subscriber, who is now manufacturing all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Club and Turpentine Axes, Haskers, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Croweling Knives, Foot Adze, Cooper's Adze, Hammers, and many other articles to tedious to mention.

JOS. WOLTERING.

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! *At reduced prices*, also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.

JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.
30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by

BAIN, HATTON & CO.
Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th inst., to take the Tax List for Raleigh District.

W. D. HAYWOOD, J. P.
July 17, 1854. 70—td.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th inst., to collect the Taxes due in Raleigh District for 1853. GEO. W. NORWOOD.

July 17, 1854. 70—td.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday the 28th and 29th inst., to collect the City Taxes now due.

JAMES H. MURRAY,
City Collector.
July 17, 1854. 70—td.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

J. SCHLOSS, & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HERE!!—HAVING PERCEIVED SO MANY ADvertisements in different papers here, announcing the arrival of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, we deem it our duty to approach the public in general, and inform them that the Firm of M. SCHLOSS, & Co., is still existing in the City of Oaks, and has not failed in making the proper selections for the Spring and Summer trade We have

A Rich and Elegant Variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapnesss, neatness, &c.

In the line of CLOTHING, it is unnecessary to say that we keep a full assortment of all kinds wanting in this market, and should we have the pleasure of retaining the liberal patronage, hereafter, which has been extended to us hitherto, and for which we return our sincere thanks, it shall be our endeavor to prove that our motto consists in

Selling Good Bargains.

In conclusion, we would name particularly to the public, that we have some very fine Gold and Silver WATCHES on hand yet, which we warrant for their quality in every respect, and the principal part is—listen!—*at cost!*

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854. 65—tf.

A TEACHER WANTED.—A LIBERAL SALAry will be paid for a Teacher to take charge of the Topsail Academy, on the first day of October next. One with a family would not be objected to, as the Trustees design building a large boarding house and offering inducements to one who may be found fully qualified in every respect to teach all the higher branches requisite in a preparatory School, and who may desire a permanent situation for a series of years.

The Academy is pleasantly situated, immediately on the W. & T. S. Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington and but two from the Ocean, a healthy location and excellent neighborhood.

Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy, Esq., Topsail P. O., N C.

NICH'S. N. NIXON, *President.*
Board of Trustees.

June 6, 1854. 58—1m.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—WM. H. PUTNEY still continues to supply his customers with fresh Fish from Norfolk, every day, on the arrival of the cars; and to those who will leave their order, and the cash, at my store I will send them to their House immediately after the cars arrive. I receive my fresh fish put up in Refrigerators and have them well packed in ice, and I can recommend to be good and sound.

I can put up fresh fish in ice, which could be sent to Chapel Hill or Hillsborough, in good order.

I shall keep on hand, in their season, fresh Oysters, and can supply Chapel Hill, Hillsborough and Greensborough.

I shall receive, at all times, Spiced Oysters, Crabs and Clams, which will be something new in this market.

I also, have just to hand 10,000 No. 1 North Carolina Family Roe Herrings, and thirty thousand North Carolina cut Herrings, which takes the shine off of any thing of the kind ever seen in this market.

I keep on hand Shad, Mess Rock, New River Mullets, Cod Fish and No. 1 Mackerel.

Baltimore Family Beef, smoked Beef, and Bologna Sausage.

The best article of Bacon, Hams, and all provisions that are usually kept in a provision store, which I will sell cheap for cash. My provision store is on Wilmington street, in front of the City Hall, and next to Edward Yarborough, Jr., Livery stables.

WM. H. PUTNEY.

Raleigh, June 8, 1854. 59—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at 10 o clock A. M., Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayettevile, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., R. P. DICK, Esq., of Grensborough, will deliver the Anual Address before the Literay Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 27th.

The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.

B. CRAVEN.

July 11, 1854. 69—7t.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of M. Schloss & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the Firm are earnestly requested to call and make settlement of their accounts (at the Establishment in this City,) by the 1st of July.

THE undersigned will continue to carry on the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in its various forms, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former firm.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 63—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.

Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America. The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Enrope, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner King and Water Sts.,

Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smiht's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.

Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',
John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly fos the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE WhiteVeil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C......................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B......................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy..................20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854.—The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.

February 23d, 1854. 28—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine.
For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 94—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Isand,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public land belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 17[illegible], by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Conecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands cover an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been [illegible]4,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay on every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly [illegible] million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,20[illegible] have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, p. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04	"
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11	"
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	[illegible]5,167,833,06	"
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	[illegible],007,523,04	"
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	[illegible],305,564,64	"
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	[illegible]464,556,79	"
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	[illegible]789,637,53	"
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	[illegible]63,364,06	"
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,[illegible]7,972,06	"
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,[illegible]6,044,30	"
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,[illegible],678,04	"
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,4[illegible]303,17	"
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,9[illegible]637,27	"
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,29[illegible]04,08	"
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,62[illegible]15,26	"
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756[illegible]0,42	"
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,[illegible]7,45	"
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,0[illegible]16	

Government of North-Carolin[a].

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, .. per annum, and the use of a furnished hous[e]. Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary [to] the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of Stat[e] .... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. H[illegible]

of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is themanner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

October 24, 1853. 98—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Jos" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.

J. BROWN.

Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS, embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.